THE ALL MENT AND ABOUT ON P. S. WILL

Mexico's Alleged Prosperity Founded on Twin Evils.

PAY ROLL FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN

Wages of Smelier Employes in Omaha Compared with Those of Mexico ... How Workingmen Live\_Builroad Pay Roll Compared.

Mr. Walter B. Clavers, the noted Wash. ingran correspondent of the St. Louis Glabe-Democrat, who is traveling in Mexico in the interest of that journal, furnishes the following comparison of wages paid the employes of smelting works in Monterey, Mex., and in Omaha: "In wares on a silver basis the mine

owner of Monterey finds his margin. In Mexico haure out a great advantage over with this Guggenheim plant of Monterey, they easily make a dollar. They are, probably, the largest silver smelters in the two countries. Each gives employment to about 400 men. No one will se the great plant at Monterey and that the Mexican workman in this industry renders equal labor, man for man, the American employed in the Omaha At Omaha there is little labor given at \$1.50 a day. The wages in the various grades of smelter range as high as It will not place the average too high to make it \$2 per day. That is American money-gold. Here the common labor unloads the cars and heaps the ore by the thousands of tons in the yards. The same cars and wheels it under the sheds, \$1.50 gold labor at Omaha and does it for 621/2 cents a day Mexican silver or 31% cents gold. This labor works ten hours a day for that Then there is the twelve hours labor, so divided to keep the smelter running night Here something besides muscle and day. The iron barrows must wheeled upon the scales, and one kind of ore follows another in, as beam after beam tips, until the barrow is full of just the right proportions of lead and iron and lime in the smelting. The Mexicans who do this are paid 75 cents a day, worth 3712 cents American money. Then come the feeders and the furnace men, who know just when to dump in the barrow loads at the top and just when to tap at the bottom to draw off the bullion. This is labor that receives \$1 a day in Mexican silver or 50 cents a day in The slag pullers get 75 cents a day er. The foremen of the yards, who

THE DIFFERENCE. The pay of the Omaha smelter averages \$2 a day, or \$500 for the 400 laborers, the equivalent of \$1,600 in Mexican money. The pay at the Monterey smelter averages \$1 a

move about overseeing and directing, are

paid from \$3 to \$5 a day. They are few in number. Still fewer are the furnace fore-

men of that ripe experience which is re-sponsible for the results. These get \$200 a

sponsible for the results. These get month, the equivalent of \$100 in gold.

Here is a difference of \$1,200 Mexican paying under some contracts \$1.06 in Mexican ey or \$600 gold in the daily pay rolls. Mexican silver smelters are said to be making \$10 in Mexican money where the American smelters are profiting \$1 in Amercan money. Whether free silver in United States would raise the Mexican money to the American money or lower the American to the Mexican it would require the American smelters to pay only twice as much for labor where now they pay four times as much as the Mexican smelters do. The wages paid at the smelters here command the best of Mexican labor. The low-est rate, 6215 cents, is nearly double that paid for ordinary common labor. It brings to the works brown men with muscles like steel, who trot along with 500 pounds of ore in a barrow. These Mexicans shed all clothing but sandals, straw hat and cotton draw ers as they push and pull the ore down the incline of the long roasting ovens. They have only one had habit. They will come but you can not teach the Mexican woman to get up and prepare breakfast, simple as it is, before the whistle blows for the change of shifts from night to day. And so an hour or two after the brown men have begun work the little brown women come stringing in with the beans and the corn cakes and the bit of meat.

HOW MEXICAN WORKMEN LIVE In a subsequent letter, from Las Nitras Mountain, Nueva Leon, Mex., dated August 25, Mr. Stevens details the manner in which Mexican workingmen live, and com-pares the wages paid them with the wages paid for like service on the American side of the Rio Grande. The facts presented confirm Bourke Cockran's charge that the de-mand for free coinage of silver is a conapiracy against the wage earner.

Stevens writes:
Let those who have not seen it scoff at Mexican labor. At 3 o'clock in the morn-ing the tenderfoot lifts his head from his cot to wonder what that soft vocal medley means. Thirty feet away a mess of Mexi-can miners is at breakfast. The fire has been made of a handful of bits of bark and twigs gathered from the scrubby brush which grows in the mountain clefts. It is a bed of coals on a flat rock in front of tle cave six feet wide by three high and five deep. This cave is the bedroom of the mess. Each miner's bed is a blanket, in which he rolls himself and lies down to sweet slumber upon the bare rock floor. The mess is at breakfast. The table is the rock beside the bed of coals. There is an earthenware jug which will hold less than a quart. One miner and then another picks it up from beside the coals, and thrusting in his fingers pressed together in spoon form, scoops the cooked beans to his mouth. A bit of cotton cloth is unrolled and the large flat corn cakes are taken out. The miner not over particular in taste eats his tortilla cold. His compadre with more regard for his \$3.50 in gold for 100 miles. Engineers on storage have his tortilla upon the cost is \$3.50 in gold for 100 miles. Engineers on storage have his tortilla upon the cost is \$3.50 in gold for 100 miles. Engineers on storage have his tortilla upon the cost is \$3.50 in gold for 100 miles. stomach lays his tortilla upon the coals to

scorch for a few moments.

While the mess eats slowly the members of it talk of the weather, of the mine the families on the little farms in the valley, which, 2,500 feet below, look about as large which, 2,500 feet below, look about as large and as irregular as the patches in the crazy pullta of twenty years ago. Scattered on the mountain side, some above, some below, worth \$1.17. the mountain side, some above, some below, the entrances of the mine, other messes of Mexican miners are breakfasting and talking. Not all are so fortunate as to have found a cave which could be pre-empted for a bedroom. A flat rock large enough and level enough to make tolerably sure that a sudden turn in uneasy slumber may not mean a roll of a hundred feet or more down the precipitous slope is enough, if nothing better can be found. Two, three, half a dozen of the miners with their simple outlits camp thus in messes. When a mine superintendent hires Mexican miners he never thinks of furnishing board or quarters. The Mexican miner sleeps where he can roll himself in his blanket. No boarding management can compete with that pot of large dark brown beans and that pile pot of large dark brown beans and that pile of corn cskes. A little house covered with corrugated metal cut into two rooms 12x12 feet, gives office and housekeeping conveniences for the American superintendent. A shelter of thatched palm leaves suffices for the force and the tool shop. With such improvements the mine owner may begin actual operation in this country.

CHEAP AND GOOD. Breakfast finished in a leisurely manner nd the inevitable eigarette smoked, before and the inevitable elgarette smoked, before 4 o'clock in the morning the Mexican miner is at the water barrel filling his narrow-necked earthen bottle with aqua. Then he enters the mine. Off comes his clothing, all but the high straw hat, the short cotton shirt and the sandals made of heavy sole leather cut to the share of the flat of the leather cut to the shape of the flat of the foot and bound in place by thougs crossed over the arch. Thus stripped the miner is ready for to pick, to drill or to carry out foremen ore. Each miner is good for the mining and 50 cents carrying out of a ton of ore. The work is further done by contract so far as that system is

CHEAP MONEY -- CHEAP LABOR 31. Mexican money, a day. They have start at 3 o'clock in the microfine, keep on until they have earned \$1, and then stop, until they have earned \$1, and then stop, I have worked in mines at Crippie Creek, at Leadville and in many camps of the states. No one can tell me that the Mexican miner will not to as much as the American miner, man for man. These in Texas.

American miner will not to as much as the American miner, man for man. These minors we have here are all men with families. Their homes are in the valley. It would take too long to go up and down the mountain. So they live up here as you see them and make occasional trips down to their homes are for the page being that of the ordinary daily shaken up, and there was no badly shaken up, and there was no badly shaken up, and there was no badly shaken up, and there was some pretty badly damaged railroad property. It turned out that the first horse and buggy had been disabled some way and, was simply waiting.

The press has eight plate or impression their homes.

The press has eight plate or impression to their homes are for the page being that of the ordinary daily newspaper. mountain. So they live up here as you see them and make occasional trips down to their homes for supplies. On this dollar their homes for supplies. a day, Mexican money, they support their families. We have no strikes. Sometimes when they apply for employment, and I tell them what I will pay for certain work. they will turn about and run down the will be back ready to go to work at the terms offered. The accound day more will appear, and by the third day I have all that Mexican mine labor is good labor. is handled rightly, more can be done with it than with so much white labor. The Mexican miner will go shead and do just what you tell him. He does not venture to think he knows more than you do, and to change your plans when your back is of Monterey finds his margin. In turned. With the same number of Mexi-on a silver basis the smelters of can miners I will accomplish more than can be done with American miners, and will do it at \$1 a day, Mexican money, for the those of the United States. The Omaha Mexican labor. The Mexicans greatly pre-gmellor is one which offers a fair comparison for to work by contract for, under that. labor is employed by the day about the mines the prevailing rate is 75 cents a day for ten hours. I try to do all I can by con-tract, because the work can be done so

at so much a ton, he will often put 300 pounds on his back, and trot along with it. Mexican mine labor is not cheap and poor It is cheap and good. NO CHANGE IN WAGES. A dollar worth 50 cents commands the thousands of tons in the yards. The same same labor in Mexico now that a dollar labor loads the ore into the little iron tram worth a dollar did ten or twenty years ago. Right there is the cornerstone on which the more skilled workmen do the mixing of the ores in great beds. This common labor shovels and lifts and pushes as hard as the \$1.50 gold labor of the ores in great beds. This common labor work mines with ores worth \$7 and \$8. work mines with ores worth \$7 and \$8. Mexican money, a ton. That condition of labor brings the cost of mining and carrying out the ore down to a dollar a ton. Th which take the place of thousands of burro trains, at a fraction of the cost for like construction and operation in the states Cables have reduced the cost of conveying down the mountain, to 20 cents and 30 cent a ton. This tabor enables railroads to haul ores at from 50 cents to \$1 a ton. It figures in the cost of the transportation of the coke from the gulf and the coal from the border. And, finally, it enables the smelters to make an unprecedentedly low rate of \$4 a ten for treatment of ore. At every step, from the first blow of the pick in the mine to the ladling of the base bul ion into molds at the furnace, this fixity of wages on the basis of a dollar depreciated to one-half its value is the chief facto which insures the profit. What matters i that silver goes down if it commands in as much labor as ever, and if the letthe bullion can still be sold for gold? smelters of Mexico buy ore from the min-owners and pay a Mexican dollar an ouncfor the silver they get out of it. They paid this several years ago, when silver was worth more than it is now. They still pay Recently, under the importation of co petition, while silver was dropping so rapidly pay at the Monterey smelter averages \$1 a in the United States, some of the smelters day in Mexican money, or \$400 for the 400 of Mexico advanced the price they allowed the mine owners for silver.

much faster. When a Mexican is carry-ing out ore on his back by the day, a sack containing from 125 to 150 pounds is con-

sidered a good load. When he is working

money for every ounce of silver found in the CHEAP LABOR COMPETITION. Today the brickmaking plant a few miles out of Monterey, on the Mineral railroad, is shipping 160,000 paving brick to San Antonio, in Texas. It does this and pays the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, which the Wilson tariff levies on brick importations The contract for this brick shipment was obtained at San Autonio because this company put in the lowest and best of twenty-eight bids. The Monterey company enjoys the possession of excellent clay, but that isn't what enables it to send brick to the United States at a profit. It outbid the panies because it sells brick for American money, worth 100 cents in gold, and hires good labor for Mexican money, worth 50 to work before breakfast. You can teach Mexican labor to smelt ores to perfection, placing the cobblestones of time immemorial cents in gold. This company is paving three an object lesson, and the governor, General again.
Bernardo Reyes, with a keen perception for And a good thing, ordered three miles of the same to begin with. The brick manufac-tured on the basis of unchanging wages and tured on the basis of unchanging wages and monster locomotive with a long trail of laid by the same will cost in Mexican black smoke pouring out her smokestack money a little less than the same paying and bearing down on us with a full head of commands in American money in the states. American cities pay about \$2.50 a square yard for brick-paved streets. Monterey will get her streets paved for a little less than window. He had wild, staring eyes, but \$2.50 a square yard, and that price will be the rest of his face was like a corpse. That

in money worth one-half the American RAILROAD PAY ROLLS COMPARED. As in mining and in brick-making, so it s in all industries. Monterey is booming. Wages remain fixed at the old rates, and can be paid in the depreciated silver. That gives the margin of profit. The most strik-ing of the object lessons, perhaps, are those which the railroads furnish. These roads in Mexico are well managed. The depots and surroundings are marvelously clean and The roadbeds will compare most fa vorably with those in the states. The train service is excellent. Mexican money does it. East from Laredo to Corpus Christi, on the guif wholly on American sail the Mex-

can National has a division 160 miles long. Southward from Laredo the first division of the same road, wholly in Mexican territory extends to Monterey, 168 miles, about th same distance. On one side of the Rio Grande the Mexican National pays wages in Mexican silver. On the other side the pay roll is met with American money. Conductors between Laredo and Corpus

the Mexican side receive \$5.50 in Mexican silver, worth \$2.86, for 100 miles. Brakemen running to Corpus get \$50 a month in gold; to Monterey, \$60 a month in Mexican silver, worth \$30.50.

A general officer of the Mexican National, too modest to have his name in print, gave these wages from his books. When he had read them off to this point, an interested looker-on interrupted with:

"I should think all of the fellows on the Monterey division would want to get on the Texas division. 'Probably they would," said the officer.

"but we have combined the runs so that on all mixed trains the crews go through from Corpus to Monterey. That gives them 160 miles on a gold basis in Texas and 168 miles on a silver basis in Mexico. They have the gold and the silver divisions after-nately. We do that to give them all the

of evening things?"
"About two years ago."
"How about wages of section hands?"
The official turned to the books again.
"On the Texas division," he said, "foremen get \$40 a month in American money.
The laborers get 75 cents a day. On the Mexan side foremen get \$40 a month in Mexican sliver, and laborers 62% cents, both

in Mexican silver.

labor hold good only as far below the bor-der as Saltillo. That is 240 miles south of the frontier. As you go toward the interior wages decrease. From Saltillo south-ward to San Luis Potosi, 268 miles, section foremen are paid \$1.50 a day and laborers and soldenly, right on the track 50 cents a day, all in Mexican silver.

Disastrons Attempt of One Engineer to Run Down a Ghost\_Superstitions of the Drummer-The Midnight Special.

one of the oldest and most trusted locomotive engineers that run on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. For years he has been on one of the Pan Handle divisions, and it is flattest country on earth.

"Sometimes the country I run through is the grandest, most beautiful in the world," he remarked to a correspondent of the New York Sun, "and sometimes it's about the plenty of rain and the crops are all growing nice and the grass is green as far as the eye can reach, the Pan Handle seems as if it there hasn't been any rain for a long time and the crops are dead and the grass burned brown as far as you can see, and the hot, parching wind is sending the alkali dust over the fellows that run engines over a country that ain't as flat as ours; but then we have our disadvantages too. One of our advantages is that we can see so far. There sin't a great deal of danger of our slipping up on something we can't see till we close to it. Of course there are a few places where there are hills and curves, and even cuts, but there are mighty few of them. One of our chief advantages is that we so darned many things that ain't there."

"How's that?" asked an auditor,
"Ghosts!" answered Jink, "Didn't ye
ver hear of the ghosts of the Pan Handle! Most of his listeners shook their heads, but ne or two of the older ones smiled and noded knowingly, and some one uttered the

'Mirage!" 'Yes, that's about the size of it." continued the speaker. "Out in our country, though, we just call 'em ghosts. It's rather isconcerting to look out of the cab window ome bilin' hot afternoon and see away ahead of you a good big town where yo know there wasn't no more town than a spirit the last time you passed that way, Then, again, it sorter shakes you up to se big, cool-lookin' lake of water not very far away, when you know the whole cussed ountry for miles around is dry as the inside of a powder horn. The scientific fellows all 'em mirages and have a long riganarole to account for how they occur, that don't keep 'em from makin' a fellow feel sorter creepy like when he sees one, anyway. The worst things on a fellow's nerves, though, are the ghost engines. The first time you see one of them you get shook up just about as bad as if you'd seen "It'll be a long time before I forget my

first round with one. I had been running a passenger on the road for some time then and had never seen anything extraordinary. Of course, I'd heard the other boys guy each other a good deal about the ghost, but I never thought there was anything in it finally my time came, though. It was one distering hot August afternoon and the whole country was parched as brown as i it had been on an ernormous skillet and set over a big fire to cook it. The heat was ising up in great weltering, skimmering waves from the long double lines of gleaming rails in front of me, hot enough and bright enough to mighty nigh put out a fellow's eyes, especially when he had to keep his eyes pretty near glued to the track for hours at a time. Worse than that a corchin' wind was blowing like fury and ending the alkali dust whistling in great clouds. If there's anything in the world calculated to make a man's eyes feel like they were on fire I reckon it's this same alkali dust when a good big dose gets inside hem. Something called my attention inside the engine for a few seconds and then quick parts. It put down a block of the brick paving as a flash I glanced at the track outside

"It'll take me a long time to forget what saw. There on the track right in front of me and not 100 yards shead was a big steam on. In my excitement it looked twice as big as any engine I ever saw. The engineer's head was sticking out of the cab window. He had wild, staring eyes, but face haunts me now, like a sure-enough ghost. My first impulse was to jump—I don't deny that-but in about a tenth part of a second I decided to stick to my machine and take what would come. You'd better be lieve I swung to my levers, though, and go the thing stopped so quick that they tell me threw half the passengers out of their I shut my eyes for a moment an waited for the smash to come; but it didn't ome. Then I looked at the track close in front of me again-and there wasn't any more engine there than a rabbit. While it a dazed sort of way here came the con-ductor and a lot of passengers running up

o the engine. 'What's up?' the conductor yelled. 'Suthin' on the track,' I answered. "You look like you might have seen a ghost, says one of the passengers.

"'I ain't sure but what I have,' says I. "My fireman had been shoveling coal at the time, and so had not seen anything un-usual. Just at this point he suddenly glanced down the track, and then with a start he pointed his finger in that direction." 'Thunderation!' he yelled, 'see that, will

vou? No wonder the old man got rattled. "Of course everybody looked in that direction. Sure enough, away down the track long train of cars behind. Every man in the crowd could see it as plain as you please. We waited and waited for the darned thing to come up to us, but it never did come, and finally we could not see it at see any more ghosts that trip, but I was sort of trembly for weeks afterward. The affair got into the Texas papers, someh w, and one fellow in writing about it said that likely the engine I saw was only my own reflected somehow or other on a mass of heated vapor just in front of me, and that it was a reflection of my own face that I saw sticking out of the cab. If it was, I must have been nearer dead than I hope to be soon again, judgin' from the expression "I suppose next time you see a ghost on

the road you'll run right over it, won't you, Jink?" suggested a listener. "Not much," answered Jink decidedly. nately. We do that to give them all the same charce."

"When did the company adopt this plan of evening things?"

"About two years ago."

"How about wages of section hands?"

The official turned to the books again.

"Not much," answered Jink decidedly. One fellow tried that once. You know a big delivery boards, each revolution of the main part of the business on our road is hauling collinder of the tea-cylinder press thus printing that the spring we haul hundreds of ing ten separate sheets of paper. The great advance thus effected upon all previous means of fast newsysper printing there, and then in the fall we haul them was deemed one of the highest triumphs of back to Texas again to winter there. In this way our freight traffic is mostly all one way in the spring and all the other way in the fall. Naturally enough, our locomotives and cabooses all get collected at one end or the other of the line. The cars go on to different roads, so it doesn't newspapers, which publishers were enabled to rever in the publisher were enabled. In Mexican silver."

At the prevailing rate of exchange this gives section foremen on the Mexican side make so much difference about them, but to more easily furnish at reduced prices every road owns its own locomotives and when the substitution of wood pulp for rate cours a day in American money.

"But you must remember," said the rail-send total compositions and cabooses back to foremen and by themselves without any cars. The boys nection with the next great advance in fast to more easily furnish at reduced prices when the substitution of wood pulp for rates about them. But to more easily furnish at reduced prices to make so much difference about them, but to more easily furnish at reduced prices and cabooses. The result is that they have to send lots of locomotives and cabooses back it is of primary importance to note, in constant of the prices of the control o send lots of locomotives and cabooses back by themselves without any cars. The boys call them horse and buggy trains. Well, this fellow I started to tell you about was this fellow I started to tell you about was horse and buggy back from

11. Maxican money, a day. They like to start at 3 o'clock in the morning, keep on until they have earned \$1, and then stop.

MIRAGES OF THE PANHANDLE to. On the trip up, however, he had an interpretation of the made in fifteen minutes, about it by the boys, so he concluded this. This made possible the

out that the first horse and buggy had been disabled some way and, was simply waiting on the track when the second one struck it. No. I don't propose to fun over any ghosts. I'll stop for them just the same as I will for a regular train. I'd rathen stop a hundred times for the ghost of a train that ain't there then to go ahead once and smash into Jink Smith, as he is commonly called, is

a train that is there.

"Of course, you fellows understand," passes over the plates of another cylinder.

Smith continued, "that we don't see those The paper rushes through the cylinders.

things all the time. They are comparatively rare. A fellow may be on the road a long time and never see one at all. They say that heat has something to do with a mirage. I reckon it does, for nobody ever sees our said to his credit that no human being has ghost except in the heat of summer time, ever lost life or limb on his train during all Still, we see them often enough. I think that time. But he has had adventures in the sometimes some fellows see them and are ashamed to tell about it afterward for fear printed. of being guyed. It's a kind of standing joke with the men on our road. When an engineer who generally runs close to the sched he remarked to a correspondent of the New | ule pulls into a place a few minutes behind York Sun, "and sometimes it's about the time without some good excuse for it the boya cussedest. In the spring, when we've had say: 'Well, I reckon Bob must have been interviewing the ghost. One hot afternoon a poor fellow named Jim Daniels was running along over another Pan Handle road, not ours, when all of a sudden, without any might have been designed for a kind of apparent reason, he gave an awful yell and earthly paradise. In the summer, when Jumpel out of the cab.

"The fireman couldn't see anything to get scared at, but he stopped the train and backed to where Daniels had fallen. The poor fellow had lit wrong and his neek was broken. Of course, he never spoke a word, scooting everywhere, the country seems but the railroad men all thought he must mighty like a border land of hell. The Pan have seen an engine right near at hand Handle engineers have lots of advantages somehow, and lost his nerve at the sight, a Poor fellow! His jump cost him his life "Lots of our section hands and other laborers are greasers. They have all heard about these ghost engines, and maybe have

seen some themselves occasionally. They

must have talked the matter over among themselves a good deal, for they have de veloped some very astonishing stories out of it. They firmly believe that a phantom train runs over our line in the wee hours of every night; that the devil is its engineer and orpses are its passengers. They call it the midnight special." I think some mischlevous engineer or conductor must first have suggested this name to them. By the way, if you ever have to spend the night at a little Pan Handle hotel and find your slumbers interrupted by the jabbering of a lot of Mexican railroad hands just come down and ask them if the midnight special isn't due before long. You'll be surprised and delighted to find what a quieting effect this will have upon them."

THE MAKING OF NEWSPAPERS. Advancement of Fifty Years in the Printing Business.

The far more general dissemination of inelligence, the rapid and efficient means of intercommunication between all parts of the world, with the cheapening and broadening of all educational facilities, constitute, says the Scientific American, the most notable feature of the progress of the world during the past half century, and the one most vitally contributing to the success of all our great industries-the perfecture and introduction of most of the world's great inventions. The printing press has been the great disseminator of knowledge, the cheap ducator of the people. As a promoter of its efficiency, the telegraph has performed most splendid service, finding therein its carilest efficient support, and an array of inventors have found a profitable field in the numerous devices which contribute to the periection of the printing press of today or add to its ability to most promptly and cheaply serve the largest number of read-In the development of the printing ar in the United States the name of Franklin will ever be memorable, so that it is most fitting that we should illustrate Franklin's own press before reviewing the great in-ventions which contributed so largely to the lissemination of cheap literature, and which more properly belong to the epoch we are considering. The Ramage press was used by Benjamin

Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though iron was subsequently used in many of the parts. On the clumsy frame the great statesman has left the marks of his inky fingers. It is now in the National museum at Washington. In the early part of the present century Earl Stanhope invented a cast in a single piece. The power was applied by a combination toggle joint and lever. The Columbian press was invented by a Philadelphian in 1817. The power was pplied by a compound lever. In 1829 the Washington press of Samuel Rust was in-troduced, and many improvements were introduced, and many improvements were in-troduced in inking, and later a self-inking device was invented. The first power press produced in America was that of Daniel Treadwell of Boston, in 1822. The Adams press was invented in 1839, and has super-seded all other platen presses, the impres-sion being given by raising the bed upon which the form rests against a stationary platen. The first attempt to make a rotar press was that of Friedrich Konig. in 1811 In this the type moved horizontally, and it could give 1,800 impressions per hour. The first great step toward facilitating

the rapid and cheap production of the med-ern newspaper was made by Colonel Robert Hoe of New York, about 1840, when the first of the type-revolving presses was built At about the same time a type-revolving ress on materially different lines, the Applegarth machine, was brought into practical use in England. This machine was first employed by the London Times, in 1848. In the Applegarth machine the type holding cylinder revolved on vertical axes, and the machine could print about 12,000 single sheets on one side in an hour. In the How machine the type cylinder revolved on a horizontal axis. The arrangement for feeding the sheets was more simple, and the capacity of the press varied according to the number of impression cylinders ar ranged around the type cylinder, then in front of us, there was an engine with the smoke pouring out of the smokestack and a six, eight and ten impression cylinders, respectively. A four-cylinder press of this kind was built for the Philadelphia Ledger in 1845. The first eight-cylinder press was built for the New York Sun in 1850, and the first ten-cylinder press for the New York all. Then we all decided that it was only Herald in 1857. The average capacity of the a mirage, and so we started on. I didn't presses was 2,000 single sheets per hour per cylinder, or 20,000 sheets per hour on on side, on the largest press, the ten-cylinder These presses were thirty-seven feet long, eighteen feet high and twenty-one feet wide, and were beautiful pieces of mechan ism to look at in full operation, as all their working parts could be be seen to advantage, the ten feeders, five on each side, supplying the sheets, which traveled on tapes to and around an impression cylinder, the latter pressing the paper against the inked type, which was held on the large central revolving cylinder. Between each two impression cylinders the type passed under the inking rollers, and the paper printed upon was passed back by tapes to

type plates with sufficient expedition for requirements of newspaper work had before that time been considered practical ward to San Luis Potosi, 288 miles, section foremen are paid \$1.50 a day and laborers ahead of him, he noticed another horse and soldenly, right on the track requirements of newspaper work had a shead of him, he noticed another horse and buggy, with the buggy end toward further south, below San Luis Potosi, the pay is \$1.25 a day for foremen, and for "He couldn't have been giving very good on the sum had to dry novel style of paper mache matrix or mo somethic.

"We prefer it." said Superintendent C. B. Flynn of the Azicc mine, "and the Mexicans like it better. They work in pairs.

"They will take the job to get out the were worth a half more than they are now."

"It is a lay for the last in the last minute or two, or else the combination of circumstances blurred his eyesight, for he said stances blurred his eyesight for he said stances blurred his eyesight. For many on the which could be conveniently used for me stances blurred his eyesight. They work in pairs.

"No. These are the rates today, and they were the same in 1888, when silver dollars were worth a half more than they are now."

dozen duplicates of the same plate can be

cylinders, there being eight stereotype plates or pages on each cylinder, and the paper of double widths is fed from four independent rolls, seventy-three inches wide, one side being printed upon as the paper passes over the set of stereotype pages on one cylinder and the other side being printed upon as it

The paper rushes through the cylinders at a speed of thirty-two and one-half miles an ur, the several sheets being separated and olded, and passed out of the press with ac curacy and precision. The entire work is automatically performed, after the press is once started, but it requires the active labor of ten men and boys to operate it and to remove the folded sheets as fast as they are

Besides, however, the improvements which have been made to facilitate the printing of the daily newspaper, there has been equally marked progress during the past fifty years n bettering the appliances for the printing of books, magazines and illustrated news-papers. In 1837, Messrs, Harper & Bro., the great New York publishers, had in use nirty-seven hand presses and but o hine press, and between 1840 and 1855 two kinds of presses had almost the exclusive sale in the American market, the Adams and the Hoe. The Adams press was, until a much later period, considered the most excellent of all presses for book work. It had a flat bed and platen, the impression was even, and the distribution of the ink most perfect, but its speed was only about 1,000 impressions an hour. There are now less than ten manufacturers of printing presses in the United States making the presses commenly used in book and job offices, and for newspapers having but a limited circulation. In these presses the type forms are placed on a flat bed, which eciprocates under a cylinder, around which he paper is carried to receive its impreson, this style of press allowing for the lost even inking of the forms as they pass under harizontally arranged rollers. Among presses of this description which were early in the field, and have attained a wide use. have been, besides the presses made by R. Hoe & Co., the A. B. Taylor, the Campbell, the Cottrell the Potter and the Babcock An objection to the use of these presses for ook work was at first found in the that the stereotype plates were liable to be broken by the great pressure brought to bear pon them by the impression cylinder, but this objection was overcome by the introduc-tion, about 1850, of electrotyping, whereby much better and stronger plates could be

In noting the great size of the newspaper of the present day, the large amount of read-ing matter daily presented, one other agency as also had a most important influence namely, the typesetting machine. It is probable that in no other line of effort have so many inventors labored as in that of making an efficient typesetting machine, and so far has success been attained that in most f the large newspaper offices of the country typesetting machines are now employed Among such machines may be mertioned the Alden, the Thorne, the Paige, the Mc-Millan, the Rogers and the Mergenthaler. The latter sets and casts type line i.

John Bardsley May Be Pardoned. HARRISBURG, Sept. 2 .- The board of pardona at a special meeting this afternoon toted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the extreasurer of Philadelphia now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the penitentiary. The reasons for this decision will be given to oGvernor Hastings when be returns to Harrisburg next week. action of the governor is final. Bardsley has been in prison since 1891.

### CASTORIA

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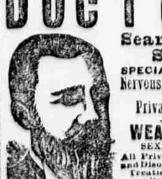
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## PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth to full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 2, A. D. 1896;

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of Judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and exacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

ows: Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a

party mandamus, qua warranto, habens corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2 That section four (4) of article six 65 of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as fol-

Six 60 of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinalter provided, shall be for a period of not less than twe (a) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article (six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1895, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court whose terms have provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1895, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

A pint resolution are processing an amend-

A joint resolution proposing an amend ment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (3) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to

State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarrerry.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed aftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur thereis.

Approved March 36, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend

section twenty-four (24) of article five (5)

of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department. He it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska; ure of the State of Nebraska; section I. That section twenty-four (24) article dve (5) of the Constitution of State of Nebraska be amended to read of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may be erafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this ale shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The

the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend ection one (1) of article six (2) of the Con-

section one (I) of article six (2) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section I. That section one (I) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section I. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the pence, police magistrates, and m such other courts interior to the supreme court as may be created by jaw in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section sleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

and district court jauges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section eleven (1) of article six (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 39, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Con stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to frial by fury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 6. The right of trial by any shall remain inviolete, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in courts leferior to the district court.

Approved March 29. A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend ection one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of

the executive department. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-shiture of the State of Nebraska. Section I. That section one (i) of article ive (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-ows:

nive (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section I. The executive department shall consist of a governor, heutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner stall bodit his office for a term of three years, heginning on the first Tausstay after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his usecessor is elected and qualified; Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of one year, one for the period of public accounts and freezurer shall reside at the capital furing their term of office; they shall be a freezurer shall reside at the capital furing their term of office; they shall be required by law.

Approved March 39, A. D., 1895

A joint resolution proposing to amend see

tion twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska limit ing the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the Sists of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the Sists of Nebraska be amended to read as

follows:
Section 26 No other executive state officers except those named in section one (I)
of this article shall be created, except by
an act of the legislature which is concovered in by not less than three-fourths
of the members elected to each house of the members elected to each house thereof: Froyded, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abelished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring, Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

See it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (i) of article cight (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

of of Nebraska be amended to rend as follows:

Section 3 All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes the interest and income whereat any are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall surply all losses therefollows:

of that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain the same shall remain the same shall remain the same shall remain the beard or state securities, or resistered county for state securities, or resistered county of this state, and such fines, with the bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such fines, with the same shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

as also the beginning the form of this article 2 empowered to sell from the for other uses.

I trovided, The board cremed by section 1 of this article 2 empowered to sell from the form of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest ment is presented.

whenever an obsortability for better investment is presented.

And provided further. That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this articles may direct the state treasurer to pay the loard created by section I of this arti-cle may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the per-manent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund. Approved March 25, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendent to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numbered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the netropolitan class and the government of counties wherein such cities are lo-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Be if resolved and enacted by the Lag-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows: Section 2 The government of any city of

Section 2 The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes east in the county exclusive of the votes cast in the metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment o section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of articleseven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

lows:
Section 5. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

March 29, A. D. 1895 Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A toint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of Internal im-

Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section I. That section two (2) of article fourteen (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law, Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county, Provided, further, That any city or county pray, by a three-tourths vote, therease such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per ceta, and no monds or evidences of indebtedness as issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the tate of Nebraska, do hereby certify that he foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are rue and correct copies of the original encolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or relection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have thereunto et my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in

the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and of this state the Thirtieth. J. A. PIPER. Seal.)

Secretary of State. Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.



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